

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VII.

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No. 22.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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Main death notices, free. Obituary notices in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$5 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. K. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.

J. H. Fisher, 26 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco.

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Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and evening.

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Fresh Bovine Virus on hand; will Vaccinate for one dollar.
Office on Myers Street, opposite the Palace Hotel.

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JEWELER, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER.
Informs his patrons of this city and those of other parts of the Territory, that he is ready to execute all kinds of plain and fancy workmanship in silver and enamel. Any work entrusted to him will be executed promptly and at cheaper rates than before.

L. P. HOYT, A. P. K. SAFFORD,

HOYT & SAFFORD,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice in Civil Cases in all the courts of the Territory. Special attention will be given to cases in the Superior Court. Tucson, Arizona, November 1, 1876. 5-

S. W. Carpenter.

RECORD OF PIMA COUNTY

Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Water Rights, Mines and Mill-sites, Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all other legal documents executed properly and promptly at moderate charges. Records searched FREE of charge.

THE OLD STAND.

GEORGE FOSTER, Proprietor.

ON DECK NIGHT AND DAY.

Corner Meyers and Mesilla Streets.
A Quiet and Pleasant Place to Pass an Hour. The Latest Papers, Fine Stock of Choice Liquors and Cigars. 20-17.

J. M. BERGER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co.'s Store.
Tucson, Arizona.

Having purchased all the tools, implements, merchandise, etc., pertaining to the Watchmaking and Jewelry department of Messrs. Davis & Kelson of Tucson, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in my line, and at reasonable prices, and warranted for one year.

A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry always on hand for sale. Patrons respectfully solicited.

September 9.

Potato Bugs in Arizona.

An Arizona correspondent, writing lately to the San Francisco Rural Press, from Williamson's valley, in Yavapai county, complains of great injury done to the potato in this section by the potato bug, and asks for information as to the manner of using Paris green.

We have never heard of the presence of the bug in question in this part of the Territory, but we give the remarks of the Press, in answer to its correspondent, for general information. The Rural Press says:

We are not aware which of a dozen insect foes of the potato is destroying our querist's crops. The Colorado beetle has not yet been reported from Arizona. Professor Riley notes the fact that races of insects almost identical with the Colorado beetle are found in Arizona and Mexico, but they have not shown any desire to feed upon the potato. It might be that this insect has found out what is good, or that some of the other insects, which are known to exist in this western country, may be doing the damage.

The use of Paris green as an insecticide has been the subject of much dispute and careful investigation. The result of it all is that there is no need to fear it if used with care and in the proportions which are necessary to destroy the insect. It has been shown, first, by careful chemical analysis, that the plant does not take up a particle of the poison, and therefore the tubers cannot become impregnated with it; second, that the poison which falls upon the ground becomes transformed by the substances in the soil, so that at the end of the season it does not exist any longer in poisonous form.

There are two ways of applying the poison which may be recommended. The first is to mix the Paris green with wheat flour, in the proportion of one part poison to 20 parts of flour. Put the mixture in a small sack of coarse cotton cloth, which will hold about a quart. Tie this sack to the end of a red four foot long and dust the mixture upon the vines when the dew is on them. The second way is to put a tablespoonful of the poison in a bucket of water. Apply the liquid with a sprinkling pot or dash it against the vines by dipping an old broom in the liquid. Either of these ways will prove effectual if diligently applied.

If the fields are large, it might be well to use an arrangement by which a large can, containing eight or ten gallons of the liquid, may be strapped upon the shoulders and permitted to run out through pipes and sprinkling nozzles, which are held in each hand as the man walks between two rows of plants. Great care must be had in handling the poison. It must be stirred as little as possible, so that it will not reach the lungs through the air, and it should not be permitted to touch the skin. If these precautions are observed there need be no fear in its use.

Its Freight.

The California mind has invented the idea of the longest railroad in the world, to run from San Francisco nearly to the extreme edge of civilization on the southern coast of the southern continent. It is a splendid scheme, but would be as useful to the country as a smoke-pipe to a stage coach. There would be nothing for it to do—New York Tribune.

Would there not? There would be ingots of gold and silver from Mexico to come over it, rich woods, rare fruits and fibers, coffee and sugar from Central America, and a world of strange wonders from beyond. This, however, would be but a little of its work. It would carry south the regeneration of races, and bear such a redemption to waiting peoples as a hundred years of missionaries and bibles could not achieve. Along its track, school houses would be upreared; barbarous tribes and bandit chieftains would retire before its approach; the wilderness would melt away, and the frown of barbarism soften into the smile of civilization. Fair homes would spring up along its path, in which would grow up the children of virtuous mothers, and with these, order would come, and that noble courage which ever attends upon Justice and Virtue. The chains would melt away and fall from the wrists of Brazilian slaves; the sound of the lash would give place to the carols of school children; gardens would be planted in the pampas, and the lethargy of 250 years would give place to that advancement which is necessary to a full civilization. Did ever a railroad bear such freight as this would? Is it nothing to carry order and prosperity, peace and a mighty progress to lands which knew them not before? It might not pay interest on its cost for a few years. Probably it would not, but it would open up a field where the strong race of the North would have room for its work for many a year to come. It would vitalize a continent, build up a new brotherhood among different races, and furnish a place where ten millions of men might build to themselves homes. When Fick called the locomotive "the evangelist of empire," he was inspired. We never see one of the iron glories without saluting it mentally as the big missionary of the nineteenth century, never catch a glimpse of the gleam of its headlight as it dashes through the night without assigning to it some of the attributes of the all-seeing eye which watches to bring blessings to men. We do not expect that there will be direct railroad communication between San Francisco and Rio Janeiro for several years to come, but it is not an impossible performance, and does not seem so vast an undertaking as was the first dream of building a road over the track which to travel on horseback gave Fremont his first fame.—Virginia Enterprise.

EDUCATION IN ARIZONA.

Report of the President of the Territorial Board of Education, for 1876.

The report of Governor A. P. K. Safford as President of the Territorial Board of Education, for the year 1876, has attracted considerable attention among our own people and from outside public journals. For the purpose of more general information and circulation we give herewith the report entire:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, January 22, 1877.

TO THE HON. BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA:

I herewith submit my Annual Report of the condition and progress of the Public Schools in the Territory during the year ending December 31, 1876, as follows:

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Cash on hand December 31, 1875, \$4283.02. Received from Territorial School Fund, \$1077.51; from County School Fund, \$189.50; from District Tax and contributions, \$11,789.26. Total receipts from all sources, \$13,450.29.

Cash paid out as follows: To Teachers, \$2413; for rent, books, furniture and school-house, \$14,565.98; for salary and other expenses, \$116; total disbursements, \$17,094.98. Balance on hand December 31, 1876, \$244.32.

Number of Public Schools in the County, 6. 237 children are returned as having attended Public School, with an average daily attendance of 190.12.

School has been taught in District No. 1, eight months; No. 2, nine months; No. 3, three months; No. 4, three months; No. 5, two months. The salaries paid teachers have been from \$75 to \$150 per month.

Total number of children in the county between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 639, of whom 360 are boys and 279 are girls; of the number 237 have attended the Public School, and 256 can read and write. During the year 1876, a school-house has been erected at Prescott at a cost of \$17,339.30. It is a two-story brick house furnished complete, and is capable of seating comfortably about 200 pupils; it was constructed mainly by money raised by contribution and district taxation and is an ornament to the place and credit to the Territory.

PIMA COUNTY.

Cash on hand December 31, 1875, \$1220.59; from Territorial School Fund, \$1398.28; from County School Fund, \$363.05; from contributions, \$415.18. Total receipts, \$3556.10.

Cash paid out as follows: To teachers, \$5639; for rent, furniture and building school-house, \$1840.33; salary and other expenses, \$190. Total disbursements, \$5570.33. Balance on hand December 31, 1876, \$1065.77.

There are in the county five Public Schools, attended by 206 children, with a daily average attendance of 161. The two schools at Tucson have been taught ten months during the year; at San Pedro, six months; Safford, five months; and Tulac one month. Five male and one female teachers have been employed at an average salary of \$100 per month. The total number of children in the county between the ages of six and twenty-one years are, 1282; of whom 613 are boys and 669 are girls; 575 are reported as having attended school, and 712 can read and write, leaving 579 who cannot read and write.

YUMA COUNTY.

Cash on hand December 31, 1875, \$337.91. Received from Territorial School Fund, \$1030.79; from County Fund, \$992.77; from contributions, \$129.86. Total receipts, \$3556.10.

Disbursements: Cash paid teachers, \$1800; for rent, furniture and building, \$387.63; for salary and other expenses, \$140. Total disbursements, \$2327.62. Balance on hand December 31, 1876, \$133.71.

There are in the County three Public Schools. The two schools at Yuma have been taught eight months during the year, and the school at Ehrenberg four months. 126 children are reported attending Public School, with an average daily attendance of 94.12; two male teachers and one female teacher have been employed at a salary of \$100 per month. The total number of children in County between the ages of six and twenty-one years are, 519; of whom 250 are boys and 269 are girls; 213 have attended school and 240 can read and write.

PINAL COUNTY.

Cash on hand December 31, 1875, \$1050.63. Received from Territorial School Fund, \$283.22; from County School Fund, \$832.50; contributions, \$98.90. Total receipts, \$3254.64.

Disbursements: Cash paid teachers, \$500; for building school-house and furniture, \$751.65; for salary, \$100. Total disbursements, \$1351.65. Balance on hand December 31, 1876, \$902.99.

There is one school in the county, 102 children are reported attending Public School with an average attendance of 60. A male teacher is employed at a

salary of \$140 per month. The total number of children in the County between the ages of six and twenty-one years, is 249 of whom 127 are boys and 122 are girls; 120 are reported as having attended school, and 92 can read and write.

MARICOPA COUNTY.

Balance on hand December 31, 1875, \$59.90. Cash received from Territorial School Fund, \$703.84; from County School Fund, \$954.13. Total receipts, \$1717.87.

Disbursements: Cash paid teachers, \$1271; for Superintendent, \$100; for other expenses, \$219.26. Total disbursements, \$1590.26. Balance on hand December 31, 1876, \$127.61.

There are three schools in the county. 69 children have attended school, with an average daily attendance of 48. There are two male teachers employed and one female at a salary of \$75 per month. The total number of children in the County between the ages of six and twenty-one years, is 225, of whom 115 are boys and 108 are girls; 69 are attending school and 119 can read and write.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Balance on hand December 31, 1875, \$420. Cash received from Territorial School Fund, \$76; from County School Fund, \$583.60. Total receipts, \$1079.60.

Disbursements: Cash paid teachers, \$425; for wood, water and old debts, \$334.60; for salary Superintendent, \$50. Total disbursements, \$809.60. Balance on hand December 31, 1876, \$270.

There is one school in the county; 17 children are reported attending the Public School, with an average daily attendance of 13; a female teacher has been employed at an average salary of \$87.50 per month.

The whole number of children in the County, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, is reported at 43; of whom 26 are boys and 17 are girls; 27 are reported attending school, and 31 can read and write.

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts from all sources by Counties during the year ending December 31, 1876, as follows:

Yavapai County, \$17,339.30. Pima County, \$3556.10. Yuma County, \$3556.10. Maricopa County, \$1717.87. Mohave County, \$1079.60. Total receipts, \$33,489.84.

The total disbursements by Counties for the year ending December 31, 1876, were as follows:

Yavapai County, \$17,094.98. Pima County, \$5570.33. Yuma County, \$2327.62. Pinal County, \$1351.65. Maricopa County, \$1590.26. Mohave County, \$809.60. Total disbursements, \$28,744.44.

The value of school-houses, in the several Counties, is as follows:

Yavapai County, \$20,000; Pima County, \$11,700; Maricopa County, \$3000; Yuma County, \$1200; Pinal County, \$1200; Mohave County, none. Total value of school-houses in the Territory, \$37,100.

The value of school furniture in the several counties is as follows:

Pima County, \$1600; Yavapai County, \$1000; Yuma County, \$400; Maricopa County, \$325; Pinal County, \$140; Mohave County, \$75. Total value of school furniture in the Territory, \$3540.

The value of school books, maps, charts, etc., in the several counties, is as follows:

Pima County, \$800; Yavapai County, \$500; Yuma County, \$100; Maricopa County, \$100; Pinal County, \$90; Mohave County, none. Total value of school books, etc., \$1590.

Total amount invested in the several counties in school-houses, furniture, books, maps and charts, \$42,230.

The following table shows the number of children in the Territory between the ages of six and twenty-one years of age by counties, the number that have attended school, and the number that can read and write:

Pima County, number of children, 1282, attended school, 575, read and write, 712; Yavapai County, number of children, 639, attended school, 237, read and write, 256; Yuma County, number of children, 519, attended school, 213, read and write, 240; Maricopa County, number of children, 225, attended school, 69, read and write, 119; Pinal County, number of children, 249, attended school, 102, read and write, 127; Mohave County, number of children, 43, attended school, 17, read and write, 27. Total number of children, 2955; total attended school, 1213; total read and write, 1474.

In my last annual report the number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, was shown to be 2508; the number that could read and write was reported at 908, which shows an increase of 566 of those who can read and write over the previous year.

I consider this remarkable decline in illiteracy the best argument that can be presented in favor of the Public School system.

It will be seen that nearly fifty per cent. of the children in the Territory

can now read and write. Considering the length of time our schools have been established and the many obstacles we have had to overcome, the situation is certainly very encouraging, but there is much yet to be done, and to bring the school system up to a standard, that will give to every child within the limits of the Territory a common school education, requires the ceaseless, active and united co-operation of every friend of free education.

Let the progress we have made serve as a stimulus to go on with the work until we can make the proud boast, that even Prussia, with only two and a half per cent. of its population that cannot read and write, does not excel us.

Very respectfully,

A. P. K. SAFFORD, Governor.

YUMA ITEMS CONDENSED FROM THE SENTINEL OF FEBRUARY 24.

Ira Balluff has resigned position as Under-Sheriff and is succeeded by John Castello.

Railroad is certain to cross Colorado at Yuma, and a railway time card out has Yuma on it as a station. Kereus & Mitchell's stages are to run to the railroad in fifteen days. Two and a half miles track were laid on the 17th.

Col. James M. Barney has just returned from San Francisco. He reports no foundation for report of incorporation of Silver King mine, the intention of Mr. Reagan and himself being to work the mine just as they would any other legitimate business.

Reagan's bond to Hamilton for sale of his half of the mine at \$300,000 expired on 24th, and as the property has been found to be of more value than had been anticipated, Reagan is reported happy to hold on.

A new road to Prescott must be opened from Yuma, via the Laguna, Castle Dome Landing and Tyson's Wells. The expense will be trifling, and confined to work near the Laguna and on the river-bank some seven miles beyond. The rest of the route affords a good natural road. The distance from here to Tyson's is under 85 miles, and from there to Prescott is about 150.

Col. E. W. Bradley left on 23d for railroad terminus direct, and object seems to be regaining transportation of army supplies for next fiscal year.

Should the railroad get the contract as far as the Colorado river, and put in low bids for points farther east, we think the C. S. N. Co. will perhaps run them very close, by offering to take freight over the Guaymas route, in connection with teamsters of Sonora and Eastern Arizona. With cheap grain here by rail, at Phoenix, Tucson and on little Colorado, our freighters ought to be able to join the railway company in through bills of lading to every part of the Territory, at low rates and so retain for our own merchants and station keepers, all the benefits accruing from transit of government freight.

A Correction.

We are in receipt of the following communication:

CAMP BOWIE, ARIZONA.

February 24, 1877.

EDITOR CITIZEN: Will you please insert these few lines in your paper, in answer to the Miner of February 16, on Arizona militia.

To Messrs. Marion and Beach, Prescott:—In your paper of the 16th instant, in your article on Arizona militia, I notice the following:

Throw up the sponge, Pima; settle down where you belong, and do not allow such men as Ben Block and others to excite you in regard to their losing hundreds of miles.

To this I wish to reply, that I never circulated any such report; on the contrary I denied to Marion the truth of the story of my having lost any miles. And in reply to the covert implication in the quotation from the Miner, I would say that my reputation for truth and veracity is at least as good as that of Messrs. Beach and Marion. Hoping that the editors of the Miner will get their reports more correct in future,

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) B. BLOCK.

The report of loss of stock by Mr. Block's train was found to be false immediately after being brought to Tucson. It was never even referred to in THE CITIZEN and never bore any relation whatever to our Indian troubles. The Miner editors undoubtedly knew this at the time of writing their article. It was referred to by them simply to complicate matters and prevent people outside of the Territory from getting at the facts of the case. As we have said before, the spirit of cold blooded depravity and consummate meanness evoked from the press of Prescott, by our present Indian troubles, is something that we never shall understand. The people here are beginning to suggest that if the Miner properly represents the people of Prescott, the sooner a line of division is drawn across the middle of this Territory, the better.

"Gony, ole man," said a shivering dandy, cowering over the glowing coals on the hearth, "what do good old hymns say is a fact." "Dese embers as pleasant as May."

The Contrast.

By the same mail we are in receipt of the Miner of the 16th and of THE CITIZEN of the 17th instant. The latter gives details of the murder by Indians and burial of four more men, and tells us of one man lying at Canon shot through the thigh and of another at Arivaca with a shattered arm. In the same paper Governor Safford gives to the public a long list of solid facts, that bear upon their face the impress of truth, that are supported by date and locality and are corroborated by tangible evidence. The number of men killed, of stock stolen and the paucity of Indians harmed; the army wagon excursions of troops, and general inertness of military operations in Southern Arizona, are all given circumstantially and all support the Governor's complaint of the inefficiency of army affairs in that section. Now mark the contrast. The Miner comes to us loaded with insinuations that the Governor's call for volunteers was prompted only by hopes of dishonest gain and by malice to the Department Commander; it tortures the demand of Pima county for military activity into a clamor for more supply consuming soldiers; it brazenly states in an editorial that "not a single animal had been lost and no other injury had been done, except the shooting of an arrow into a dog in the mud town of Tubac," while its dispatches give the names of the four men, who were buried near Tubac by a supervisor of Pima county, Ungenerous sneers and unmanly flings at citizens of Southern Arizona are coupled with fulsome laudations of the Department Commander; the Miner's comments may be as unimpeachable in the latter case as they are in the former; faunts in uno, faunts in omne. When the Indians killed men in Yavapai, Pima mourned with her; when gallant Townsend, brave Genung and others of Yavapai's citizens organized as volunteers, Pima never sneered at them as a "prospecting party," but gloried in their valor and lauded their prowess. Telegrams have been sent from Tucson, saying that so many men were killed at a stated place, on a given date and furnishing their names and the details of their burial. Straightway have followed to the entire press of the coast, telegrams manufactured at Prescott, denouncing the Tucson news as lies, gotten up to tarnish the fame of some otherwise obscure army officer. The contrast is displeasing. Little boys sometimes insert a straw into a frog, and blow until the poor creature, swollen to abnormal dimensions, unable to sink into his natural element, floats buoyantly on the surface; but it generally kills the frog. Enduring reports of civil or military are not made by newspaper puffing—deeds alone can do it.—Arizona Sentinel, February 24.

FOR GLOBE DISTRICT.

VIA GOODWIN.

THE EASTERN STAGE, LEAVING Tucson every Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m.

Makes Direct Connection via Goodwin with Lacy's Globe City Express.

Fare to Globe City, \$30.00. Excursion Tickets to go and return, \$50. Apply at Stage Office in Tucson.

Tri-Weekly Mail Line.

(Yuma Division).

FROM TUCSON TO YUMA.

KERENS & MITCHELL, CONTRACTORS; Jas. A. Moore, Superintendent. Four-horse coaches arrive at Tucson Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Leave MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 p. m.

Arriving at Yuma in 3 days; connecting with the San Diego Division of the same line of stages direct to San Francisco, Time to San Diego 5 days.

FARES AND FREIGHTS.

Tucson to Florence, 8 cents per pound.

Tucson to Yuma, 25 cents per pound.

Tucson to San Diego, 40 cents per pound.

Agents, Frank Staples, Tucson; James M. Barney, Yuma; E. N. Fish & Co., Florence.

California and Arizona Stage Co.

Carrying U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Semi-Weekly from Florence.

Tri-Weekly from Wickenburg, West.

STAGES OF THIS LINE NOW LEAVE Florence twice a week, on arrival of Southern Pacific Mail Line from Tucson.

For

Phoenix, Wickenburg and Prescott, Connecting at Wickenburg with our Tri-Weekly Line of Stages from

Prescott for Ehrenberg, Indian Wells, terminus of S. P. R. R.

And all points in California; also connecting at Prescott with our Line of Stages for Mineral Park, Cerbat and Hardyville.

Tickets to any of the above named points can be had by applying at office of Southern Pacific Mail Co.'s Line, Tucson; also through tickets to

Col